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7590 03/22/2006			EXAMINER	
Glenn E. Von Tersch			NGUYEN, KIMBINH T	
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP Seventh Floor 12400 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				THI DRIVONDER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/755,902	GARRITSEN, FRIDO			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Kimbinh T. Nguyen	2671			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirn vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
<ul> <li>1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 No.</li> <li>2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This</li> <li>3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under Exercise.</li> </ul>	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4)	vn from consideration. ejected.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the original transfer are considered.  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the liderawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1,85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

- 1. This action is responsive to amendment filed 11/16/2005.
- 2. Claims 7-10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20-24, 31-53 are pending in the application.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 7-10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20-24, 31-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (4,573,199) in view of Dawkins (6,384,827) and in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin (May 1993).

Claims 7-10, Chen discloses simulating the second font based on the first font (col. 2, lines 21-26 and col. 7, lines 44-67). Chen does not teach stripping a top line and a bottom line from the first font; however, Dawkins discloses automatically stripping (recurse through each of the five lines of text and the routine of fig. 3) a top line and a bottom line from the first font (truncate top half and truncate bottom half; figs. 1 and 3; col. 1, lines 53-54; col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 8-9, line 66; col. 4, lines 4-5, lines 31-33); it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate truncating a top line and a bottom line of font taught by Dawkins into the method of font generating of Chen, because it would provide a method of generation a

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display to enable a user to be able to easily navigate a complex structure on a small display screen; Chen and Dawkins teach the pixel font size; however, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin teaches simulating the second font based on the first font (using BIOS Font changer for 640 PELS into memory the dot font pattern of width X height, wherein the first font comprises an nx(m+2) font (9 X16; 8 X 16) and the second font comprises an nxm font (9 X14; 8 X 14); copying the nX(m+2) font from BIOS into memory to simulate the second font (a copy of the system ROM and is write protected to emulate ROM, and copying 8X16 and 8X14 dot font pattern in the ROM over the 9X16 and 9X14 font pattern in the Shadow RAM). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the replacing the font pattern and using BIOS to emulate the second font taught by IBM Disclosure Bulletin into the method of Dawkins for reducing the dot font size of text image or character, because replacing the font pattern data is accomplished by enabling write operation to the Shadow RAM, which normally contains a copy of the system ROM and is write protected to emulate ROM, it would result in characters separated, this method has the advantage of not requiring modification to the system ROM nor program (reducing memory space) that make use of the 9X16 and 9X14 dot font pattern (larger font size), see IBM Disclosure.

Claims 13 and 14, IBM Disclosure discloses a machine-readable medium (an IBM Personal Computer compatible system, using the system ROM and RAM; m=14 (8X14 and 9X14). In addition, the rationale provided in the rejection of claims 7-10 are incorporated herein.

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Claims 17, 18, 31-33, the rationale provided in the rejection of claims 7, 13 and 14 are incorporated herein.

Claim 34, the rationale provided in the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated herein.

Claims 50-53, Dawkins discloses the top line and the bottom line are stripped unconditionally from the first font to simulate the second data (col. 3, lines 5-9).

Claims 20, 35, 40 and 45, the rationale provided in the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated herein. In addition, IBM Disclosure discloses a BIOS memory for storing a first font (the drawing includes Original Shadow RAM image: 8X16 dot font image) and instructions (BIOS code); a processor coupled to the BIOS (font change program), the processor emulating a second font based on the first font by automatically stripping a top line and a bottom line from the first font in response to the instructions (an IBM personal Computer compatible system (processor or font change program) to emulate ROM, and copying 8X16 and 8X16 (second font) dot font pattern in the ROM over the 9X16 and 9X14 dot font pattern (utilizing the first font) in the shadow RAM. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include this feature disclosed by IBM Disclosure into the method of generating font of Chen for using BIOS code which coupled to processor or font change program to emulate the second font (8X16) by using the first font (9X16), because it would provide the results in characters separated, the method has the advantage of not

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requiring modification to the system ROM nor programs that make use of the 9X16 and 9X14 dot font pattern (reducing the space memory).

Claim 22, IBM Disclosure discloses the first memory coupled to the processor, the processor copying the first font from the BIOS memory into the first memory to emulate the second font (see the drawing of the IBM Disclosure and the rejection of claim 20 is incorporated hereto).

Claim 21, Dawkins discloses the processor emulating the second font by stripping a portion from the first font in response to receiving an access request for the second font (col. 3, lines 5-9).

Claims 23 and 24, Dawkins discloses the portion comprises a top line and a bottom line of an nx(m+2) font (larger size); the second font comprises an nxm font (smaller size), see col. 3, lines 1-9.

Claims 36, 41, 46, the rationale provided in the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated herein.

Claims 37-39, 42-44, 47-49, Dawkins discloses stripping a portion from the first font (use small font, truncate top half; fig. 3, # 53); the portion comprises a top line of each character of the first font and a bottom line of each character of the first font (fig. 1); the second font is of two lines of pixels shorter than the first font (applying another font, smaller than the one font; see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the truncating an upper part of a top line and truncating a lower part of a bottom line as taught by Dawkins into the generating font of Chen for emulating the second font, because it would reduce font size,

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i.e., a reduced quality font, the spare screen resource provided by the reduced quality font is used to display additional menu items at the top and bottom of the display (col. 2, lines 62-66).

## Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 11/16/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, because IBM Disclosure discloses simulating font, using BIOS Font Changer for PELS width Flat Panel Display by replacing font size in the system ROM; Dawkins teaches a method of automatically truncating top line and bottom line of the lines of the font (fig. 1 shows that the truncating could be line 4 or line 6 of the top and truncating line 10 or line 12 of the bottom) for generating a character display, and Chen teaches a method of simulating a second font using a first font (col. 2, lines 21-26 and col. 7, lines 44-67).

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

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the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimbinh T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7644. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached at (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

March 17, 2006

KIMBINH T. NGUYEN PRIMARY EYAMINER